

MIT's busing attitude caused by remoteness

By Jules Mollere

MIT and Harvard are "doing nothing" about Boston's busing problems because, according to Noam Chomsky, Professor of Modern Languages and Linguistics, "It doesn't affect us directly."

Chomsky said that "other than a few talk sessions that I've attended, nobody is doing anything." This inactivity, he said, is due to the fact that MIT and Harvard are both suburban institutions.

According to Chomsky "the whole burden of busing is on the poor in downtown Boston. It's their children who are being bused, not the children in the suburbs, and as long as that's true nobody outside of downtown Boston is going to say a word."

Chomsky cited this separation of urban and suburban concerns as an example of the "segregation in our whole society." "The poor people are just as rigorously excluded from the suburbs as the blacks are,"

he said. "Zoning laws, lack of low-cost suburban housing and opposition to every form of mass transportation all serve to keep them in the center of the city where they pay the high taxes required for the upkeep of the facilities that we in the suburbs use for free." "Busing," Chomsky continued, "whether intentionally or not, only affects that group (the poor) and thus raises very strong class feelings. The people in the suburbs don't want to have to deal with what they consider to be strictly the problems of those in the inner city. . . . The only solution is to break down the whole system and integrate all of society."

Louis Menand, Assistant to the Provost and lecturer in political science, disagreed that the people at MIT are "doing nothing." "Even though the Institute as such may not take a stand, that doesn't mean that the individual faculty members aren't doing anything," Menand said. "Just last week, for example,"

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Affirmative Action: unmet goals

By Farrell Peternal

Qualified minority and women employee candidates are being actively sought in many sectors of MIT in an effort to implement the Institute's Affirmative Action plan, according to Patricia A. Garrison, Assistant to the Equal Employment Officer.

The plan, first drawn up in 1969 and revised many times since, is MIT's effort to comply with federal laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, national origin, or religion. These laws require that higher educational facilities receiving federal funds employ a proportionate number of women and minority students.

Garrison stated that the revised plans for 94 departments, labs, and centers included in the overall MIT plan were submitted to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last March. Most departments are putting forth a strong "good faith effort" to meet their hiring goals, she said, but many are still falling short.

The Institute plan calls for employment goals of 23 black and 62 female faculty by July 1974, compared to only 16 black and 56 women faculty members in September 1974. Similar discrepancies can be found in what the plan calls "other academic and administrative staff" employees, with the only exception being in the number of female administrative staff, which lists six more than the goal.

Generally the problems in finding qualified blacks are greater than those encountered in searching for women, said Garrison, because the employment pool for blacks is smaller — a problem also stressed by many department AA officers. Hiring Oriental employees seems to be no problem in most departments, and other minorities (American Indian, Spanish Americans) are so small in absolute numbers that employment efforts are limited to very few available people.

Departmental implementation of the Affirmative Action

plan seems to vary a great deal with the size of the department, the size of the professional pool, and effort put forth by members of that department.

Garrison acknowledged the presence of some "dinosaur departments" on campus, but declined to specify any. She said that some departments have not set any goals, probably because of the lack of "qualified" minority and women professionals in the field.

Among the several academic departments surveyed at random by *The Tech*, the Departments of Earth and Planetary Sciences and Mathematics are suffering the most from extremely small employment pools. According to Course XII Administrative Officer Lynn Hodges, there are only six blacks holding PhD's in Earth Science in the continental United States, and MIT has little hopes of employing any of them.

Professor Kenneth Hoffman, Chairman of the Mathematics Department, stated that of all the mathematics doctoral graduates in the country, only 6% are women. He estimates that of the total 1200 math graduates produced per year, only five to ten will become potentially employable at a tenure level at MIT. "And besides," he continued, "we have to compete with the nine other distinguished math departments in the country for those people."

Other departments are so small that having or lacking one person could greatly affect percentages. The Department of Philosophy presently has one woman assistant professor, but no blacks are even listed in its AA goals.

Figures often satisfy the quantitative requirements but not the spirit of the Institute's hiring plan. Department of Architecture Associate Professor Leon B. Groisser said, "Numbers is not the problem in our department, nor is it position, but one particular position — design studio head instructor." He noted that there are nine untenured women on the faculty and instructing staff of Course

SCC: problems over Lobdell

By Greg Erwin Lemke

The MIT Dining Service, still recovering from the recent cooks' strike, is now finding itself at odds with the Student Center Committee (SCC) over weekend use of Lobdell Dining Hall.

The dining service currently uses Lobdell for the new 19-meal-plan Commons, an arrangement which involves use of the large hall in the Student Center on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

The SCC objection to this arrangement, as outlined by committee chairman Katrina Wooton, is that such usage precludes the possibility of SCC and other social activities on those evenings.

"Of the 74 planned weekends last year," Wooton explained, "over half of them had both the Sala (de Puerto Rico) and Lobdell scheduled, either by us or some other group."

"The schedule was just as full this year," she continued, "We've simply had to cancel events."

Wooton said that the incom-

patibility of the Lobdell 19-meal plan and SCC events was caused by two areas of conflict.

"With people eating dinner there (Lobdell) on those nights, the soonest that any event can start is around 10:00pm," she pointed out. "This is due to the fact that people generally aren't out of the hall before 8:30, after which time the place has to be cleared out and organized."

"Secondly," Wooton added, "the clean-up after Saturday night events must be done on

Saturday night in order for the place to be in shape for Commons on Sunday morning. This clean-up involves paying workers overtime wages, which amount to a big expense — around \$100 or so per event. Many groups can't afford this."

Wooton said that before the 19-meal plan was instituted, Lobdell could be cleaned up on Monday morning, when workers are paid straight wages.

"Basically, because of the

(Please turn to page 6)

Fed moves show hope for transit development

By Craig Bura

There will be continuing pressure in the future to expand old systems of mass transit and to construct new systems, according to Louis J. Gambacinni, Director of the Rail Transportation Department of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Present public and political opinion is acting in favor of mass transit development, Gambacinni told an MIT seminar last Friday. Public transportation development in the past has been hindered by the "American concept of freedom of travel," imposition of procedural requirements by the Urban Mass Transit Administration, and by unstable political leadership that prevented long term planning.

The Federal Mass Transit Assistance Act passed in 1970

now provides \$1 billion per year in mass transit grant funds, Gambacinni said. Future programs are expected to boost total grants up to \$3.50 billion per year.

Utilization rates of the Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH) rail system have recently increased after having declined steadily from a 1927 peak of 113 million people per year to a low of 26 million people per year in 1966. Gambacinni attributed the increased use to public opposition to the construction of new city highways, the energy crisis and a national economy that can no longer afford wasteful use of parallel transportation modes.

Growing "maturity and seasoning" of the Department of Transportation is making the

(Please turn to page 5)



Blood donations dropping

In line with the trend of the last two years, the Technology Community Association is encountering difficulty finding blood donors for its 1974 Fall Blood Drive, now being held in the Student Center.

Appointments to donate have dropped for the second year in a row, and the blood drive organizers are finding they have to rely more and more on "walk-in" donors to meet their drive goals.

MIT has been one of the largest donors of blood in New England since the annual drives began many years ago, but is now being challenged by other institutions such as Harvard University. The Institute still gathers enough blood during the four annual drives — during the Labor Day weekend, in the fall, during IAP, and in the spring — to retain free blood privileges for members of the Institute community, but donations are falling off.

Appointments scheduled in advance this year for the 10-day fall drive were down to 1015, the lowest in several years, according to

TCA member Wendy Goodman '76. Goodman attributed the low advance response to the strike earlier this year by members of the Service Employees' International Union at MIT, which curtailed interdepartmental mail service and made distribution and return of the appointment forms difficult.

As of last night, the drive had netted 823 potential donors, who donated a total of 704 pints of blood. Walk-in donors contributed a major portion of the blood, with approximately 180 pints being donated by people who had not made appointments.

In the living-group contest (in which living groups are competing to have the highest percentage of residents donating blood) Burton 3 and Pi Kappa Sigma appear to be leading in the dormitory and fraternity competitions. PKS has 16 pints donated to date, and is ahead of Beta Theta Pi (15 pints) and Pi Lamda Phi (13 pints). The Burton floor, with 20 pints, is leading Baker 6 (14 pints), and Baker 3 (12 pints).

Environment seen as weapon

By Craig Bura

The US has used weather modification as a weapon in the past and may develop new environmental weaponry in the future, according to Gordon MacDonald, Henry Luce Professor of Earth Sciences at Dartmouth and Director of the Environmental Studies Project.

In the Vietnam War, silver iodide crystals were used to seed clouds in an attempt to increase rainfall along the Ho Chi Minh trail thereby hindering transport of enemy supplies, MacDonald said. The project, initially code named Popeye, lasted from 1966 to 1971 and involved over 13,000 sorties.

The cloud seeding technique used involves the release of many minute pyrotechnically produced silver iodide crystals into clouds containing super-cooled water vapor, explained MacDonald. These crystals act as nucleation sites for the formation of ice particles which overcome the updrafts within the cloud and fall toward the ground. The net result is either rain or snow, depending on the temper-

ature at the ground.

After syndicated columnist Jack Anderson leaked the facts behind the top secret project to the public in 1971, the administration decided to investigate US policy toward weather modification, MacDonald said. No conclusion was made concerning military policy, MacDonald added, but it was decided that weather modification should be pursued for peaceful applications.

At the 1974 Summit President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev signed a bilateral agreement restricting either party from using environmental weapons on each other. No agreement was made concerning policy toward other countries.

Other environmental weapons that are being investigated are:

— The use of explosives or the lubrication of underground fault planes to produce earthquakes.

— The use of atomic explosives to break off large portions of the continental shelf and produce tidal waves.

— The use of chemicals to cause ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere and subject people below to high energy radiation that is otherwise absorbed by the ozone.

— The stimulation of 10 cycle per second oscillations in the earth's "electrical atmosphere" that would match the alpha rhythm of the human brain and result in incoherent behavior.

NOTES

* Watergate and the CIA: The Washington Connection? A Center for International Studies seminar, will be held in the Millikan Room, E53-482, at 12 noon Thursday. Speakers will include NBC News correspondent Ford Rowan (who is currently covering the Watergate trial in Washington), and Ann Rowan, legislative aide to Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass). Ms. Rowan's recent work has been concerned with the CIA's role in Chile, which was exposed by Rep. Harrington. Bring your own lunch.

* The following hearings for graduate seats on Institute committees are being held, Nov. 7th 6:00 Walker Bldg. Silver Rm: open Hearings for vacancy on the Committee on Student Environment. Nov. 11th 6:00 Walker Bldg. Silver Rm: open Hearings for vacancies on the Compton Lectures Committee Lincoln Laboratory Committee Pre-Professional Advising & Education Committee also Sub Committees Pre Medical & Pre Law only. Nov. 14th 5:30 Walker Bldg. Silver Rm: open Hearings for a vacancy on the Discipline Committee.

* There will be an MIT Auto Club meeting Wednesday November 6, at 8:00 in the Student Center West Lounge.

* Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics presents a general seminar on Air Traffic Control Process today (Tuesday, November 5, 1974 in Room 35-225 at 4:00pm. Professor Robert W. Simpson, MIT Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics will be the speaker.

* Proposals for Special Summer Programs are to be submitted to this office by Thursday, 7 November. Details of a proposal can be developed after the indicated deadline.

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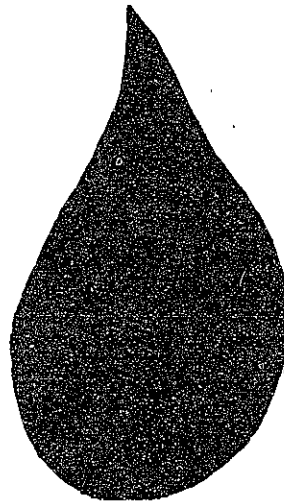
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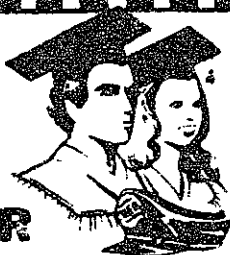
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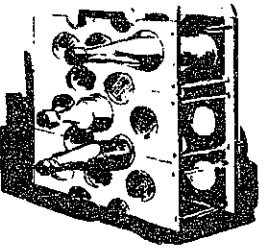
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Robot technology grows

By Mitchell Trachtenberg

The world is well on its way towards fully automated assembly lines and robot-equipped houses, and could very well achieve both within ten years, according to R. Joseph Engelberger, founder and president of Unimation Inc. and Consolidated Controls.

In a talk sponsored by the Department of Mechanical Engineering, given here last Friday, Engelberger called upon scientists and engineers "working in avant-garde institutions to 'come down from their ivory towers' and work towards designing practical robots for 'the real world.'" He complained that researchers in his field were overly concerned with glitter and refused to recognize "the overriding importance of cost effectiveness."

Unimation, working with its Japanese affiliate, has already produced more than one thousand "robots", machines that can replace people on assembly lines and in hazardous fields. A film made by Kawasaki Heavy Industries showed Unimation's "Unimates" at work, cutting dry ice, moving bricks, and heavy gears that were still red hot from heat treatment, and performing spot welds on motorcycles. More impressive, however, were scenes of Unimates at work keeping large number of lathes supplied with metal pieces to tool. In one

scene, a robot working with hot material "knew" enough to stop on occasion to dip its gripper in water.

Engelberger presented a list of desirable goals for robot improvements that he believes can be achieved by 1985. One improvement which he thinks would be of great importance is the development of a robot that can determine the nature of items set before it, regardless of their orientation, much as a human being can find a sphere mixed in a number of cubes.

To this end, Engelberger said, both rudimentary vision and touch senses will be important improvements in robots. Present day machines require that objects that they work with be in a precise place and have a precise orientation when they reach for them.

Also seen for the next decade are the development of two way voice communications between men and robots and far greater mobility, compactness, and energy efficiency. Present day robots are huge devices which must ride upon rails.

Engelberger said he hopes to see a symbiotic relationship develop between man and robots with the two working together and producing much better products than are available today with much less effort. Tasks that need not be done by men could

be done by robots, thus freeing men to do more important things.

Fields that could be taken over by robots include gas distribution, sanitation, and convenience food distribution.

Also in the near future, according to Engelberger, is the robot equipped house. The robot could provide a repair service, answer phones and doorbells, and provide fire and burglar protection. "In fact," says Engelberger, only half in jest, "the robot would not only sound the alarm and get everyone out of the burning home, but could then go on to put out the fire."

Although he shied away from discussing ethical and moral problems which have concerned many people in light of the increasing use and ability of robots, he did say that he has spoken with George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO. According to Engelberger, serious problems could probably be avoided if robots are introduced only as fast as personnel retire. One question that interests labor officials, who will make the robots?

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In Case of Insomnia— Elections

By Storm Kauffman

Well, today is the big day. Those of you who registered to vote in Massachusetts get your chance to "toss the brigands out." Or keep them. In any case, you should exercise your franchise (which is undoubtedly out of shape and in need of a workout). After all, you went to all the trouble of registering, and it is a chance to prove wrong all those people who feared the student vote.

Statewide, the Governor race is the biggie, a contest between two essentially identical candidates. The Republican is Francis Sargent, the Democrat is Michael Dukakis. Both are liberal with very similar platforms, the major bone of contention (don't you love my never ending stream of clichés?) is whether Sargent has performed well in his past term.

For Attorney General, the candidates are Francis Bellotti (D.), Josiah Spaulding (R.), and Jeanne Lafferty (Soc. Workers). Other state offices include Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor.

For Congressman from the Eighth District, there is Thomas P. O'Neill (D.) who has been House Majority Leader and has done a fine job (in my opinion, whether you want it or not). Opposing him are James Kiggin (US Labor) and Laura Ross (Comm.).

Depending on exactly where you live in Cambridge or Boston, there are various state races on which you will be asked to vote.

In addition, varying with location, there are about eight questions on the ballot. Several can be of major importance to MIT and its students, and voters should not skip over them.

Question 1: A state constitutional amendment permitting legislative recesses up to 30 days upon vote of both houses. Volume of committee work indicate yes, possibility of dragging heels indicates no.

Question 2: A constitutional amendment reducing the House of Representatives from 240 members to 160 by 1979. For the cut is convenience of a smaller house and savings in the budget, against it is the possible loss of minority representation. It is unlikely that minority representation will be hurt, while the smaller house should require its members to be "more open, more accountable, and more responsive to the needs of the people," as stated in the *Boston Globe* editorial favoring the amendment. I also suggest an affirmative vote.

Question 3: (Important!) This is the constitutional amendment which would permit the state to give aid to private colleges and their students. From an MIT viewpoint, there is no doubt that passage of this one is desirable, and Chancellor Gray has distributed a letter suggesting a yes vote. One of the arguments against is that the aid is a way to bail out the private universities, which are faced with rising costs and dropping enrollment. Unless you're so sick of this place that you want to see it go down the tubes, vote yes.

Question 4: (Important!) This amendment would permit use of highway funds for mass transit, though not require such expenditure. For many students, mass transit is the chief mode of getting off campus. Vote yes, unless you think everyone should have to walk.

Question 5: An amendment requiring a stringent set of campaign financing laws and creation of a Corrupt Practices Commission. The similar 1973 law may not go far enough, but has not yet been tested.

Question 6: In your opinion should various agencies be consolidated under a new Dept. of Health Systems Regulation. Improved coordination versus increased bureaucracy.

Vote, vote now, vote often.

Violence lacking in 1974 campaigns

By Peter Peckarsky
© 1974 by Peter Peckarsky

The fever pitch of political rhetoric and action, some of it violent, has subsided across America. It is strange to be saying this in the middle of a Congressional campaign, but nevertheless it is true. There is the rhetoric of the political year, which we are experiencing now, and above and beyond that the deeper mood of the citizenry which supports the rhetoric. That mood could best be described briefly as mounting concern with personal economic well-being and disbelief that Washington politicians will do anything soon to ameliorate the major

problems confronting the nation.

Absence of violent political action is overdue and more than welcome. Last week this reporter went on the campaign trail with President Ford. As an example consider Ford's appearance before a \$500 per person dinner and reception of the Cuyahoga-Lake County Republican Finance Committee in a Cleveland hotel. There were a few pickets outside carrying a total of two signs. The protestors were for the most part quiet and well-behaved. Ford sat behind a football labeled "WIN." No disruptions of the speech occurred and there was only one Secret Service man near Ford.

The contrast between Ford's appearance in Cleveland and a similar one by then Vice-President Spiro Agnew in 1971 was remarkable. Agnew addressed the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex County Republican Committee in a Boston hotel. Several hours before the scheduled speech time, a few thousand anti-war protestors gathered one-half mile from the hotel for a rally. After rallying, the group marched on the hotel, massed before the front door and commenced throwing rocks, bottles, and other objects. This observer was standing in front of the hotel when an object flew past my head and hit a nearby column. The object was a variant of the bolo used on the Argentine pampas. This bolo consisted of three heavy glass balls tied together on foot long cords. As I walked inside to hear Agnew advocate law and order, I envisioned how the dent in the column would have looked in my forehead. Fifteen Secret Service agents surrounded Agnew as he walked into the hall; they stood between Agnew and the dinner guests as the speech was delivered. One of them carried a small attache case designed to contain a Uzi submachine gun. During Agnew's oration, a reporter for the *Boston Phoenix*, wearing long hair and a dirty, ragged Army jacket, stood up and moved toward Agnew when the ex-VP referred to long-haired hippies. He was escorted from the hall in about three seconds by thirteen security agents.

Something fundamental has clearly occurred in passing from a national leader speaking with a phalanx of armed men standing between him and the crowd to Gerry Ford giving his "just folks" pep talk to Republican stalwarts. Whether the mood shift was carried by the personalities involved, the end of the draft, the withdrawal from Vietnam, or a sense of impending economic doom is difficult to ascertain, but the change is clearly perceptible.

Ron Nessen

Considerable dissatisfaction exists within the White House press corps over the performance, or lack thereof, of Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen. The campaign swing through Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Ohio was a logistical disaster. Nessen is rightfully

being assigned a substantial share of the blame.

In Magdalena, Mexico, where Ford walked through the streets in shirtsleeves, reporters followed and fought off people trying to rip typewriters out of their hands. At Magdalena's city hall there were six inoperative telephones for the 100 or so journalists.

In Oklahoma City, Nessen informed some, but not all, of the reporters that Ford would have an ad lib comment on foreign policy. The comment, one of the biggest news stories of the day was: "I am concerned that if we get a Congress that is veto-proof" (i.e. Democratic) "... peace could be in jeopardy." As a result of Nessen's mistake, and further failure to provide time for reporters to file their stories, upwards of 1000 radio stations did not receive news of Ford's comment until hours later.

In Cleveland that night, Ford completely shed the sham mantle of bi-partisanship he had been wearing and accused the Democrats of destroying the bi-partisan foreign policy which had developed during Ford's first term in Congress in 1949-50. Nessen continued his mistakes by neglecting to provide a Ford veto message to the wire services, which are supposed to receive all information first, until approximately one hour after other journalists had the announcement.

Nessen has been clearly upset in daily briefings at the White House and it is possible that his skin will not be as thick as Ron Ziegler's. A consensus is forming that Nessen, like Ford, is out of his league in his current position.

Letter Chancellor

To the Editor:

Enclosed please find a copy of a page from the 1956 President's report. I call this to your attention because of a statement you have made in your column entitled "In case of insomnia - Teakwood Row." In the October 25, 1974 issue of *The Tech*, Chancellor Gray is not the "first and only" person to hold the position and title of Chancellor as documented by the enclosed.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Appointment of the Chancellor

The most notable event of the year was the election of Dr. Julius A. Stratton to the newly established post of Chancellor, an action which was taken by the Corporation at its June meeting. As Chancellor, Dr. Stratton administers the Institute's academic program in all its parts with all academic officers coming under his jurisdiction. In addition, he serves as deputy to the President, who is the Institute's chief executive officer. The Chancellor serves as the general executive officer for all Institute affairs, and, in the absence of the President, is authorized to have all the powers and perform all the duties and functions of the President. As Chancellor he also serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation.

The creation of the post of Chancellor for Dr. Stratton came in recognition of his great contributions to MIT and his leadership in science and education both at MIT and nationally. The appointment reflected the increased scope and responsibilities of the Institute, its many and unusual national obligations at this time, and the consequent need for a greater sharing and delegation of its administrative responsibilities.

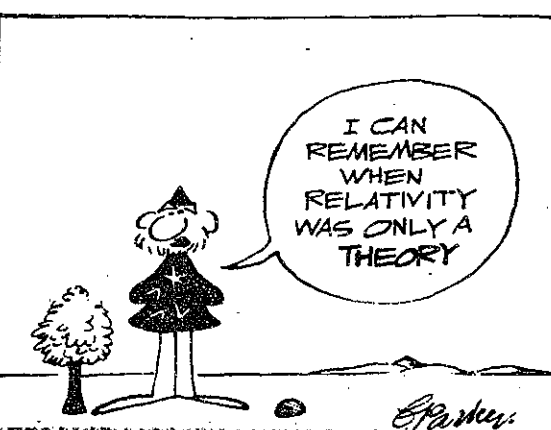
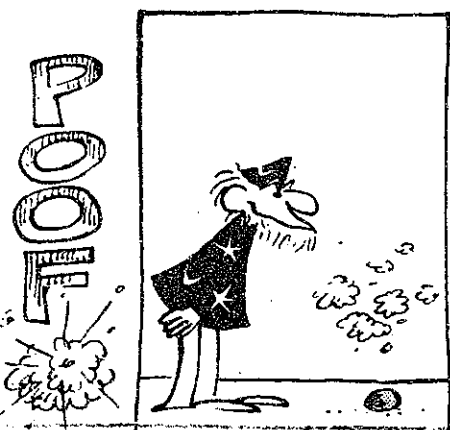
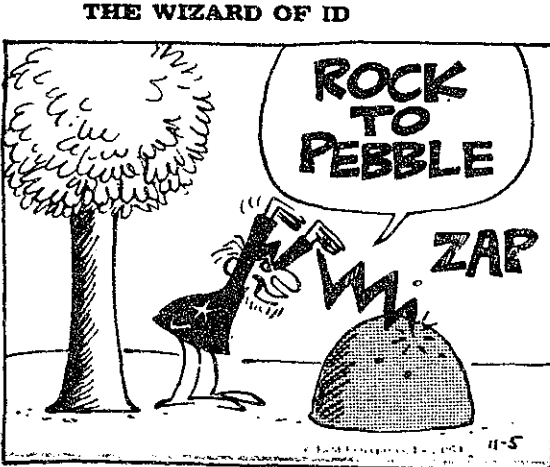
I speak with delight and enthusiasm for the still closer partnership of Dr. Stratton and myself made possible by his new status. We have long worked together with a sense of common purpose and extraordinary concert on policy. With Dr. Stratton taking the major responsibility for the internal affairs of the Institute, our joint administrative efforts will be more effectively allocated and organized.

Eleanor L. Bartlett
Institute Archives Librarian



"... THEN, OUT OF THE MURKY SWAMP AT THE BLOOD CURDLING STRIKE OF MIDNIGHT, CRAWLED THE LOPSIDED, VETO-PROOF CONGRESS...."

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Globe

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

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Lowell Inst. enrollment up

By D.L. Thompson

The Lowell Institute School, MIT's night school for adult technicians, has reversed a five year decline in enrollments to increase its enrollment from 83 to in the fall of 1973 to 183 this fall.

Bruce Wedlock, who became director in July 1973, attributed the school's previous ills to competition from neighboring schools which offered associate degrees in technical areas, and a failure to keep abreast of current technical developments.

Wedlock said he believed the increased enrollment reflected the Lowell Institute's ability to offer courses in the latest technical fields and MIT's extensive facilities to students, courses and facilities that neighboring schools cannot offer. Also important was a small advertising campaign to make the public aware of the Lowell School's offerings.

The Lowell Institute was created by the will of John Lowell in 1836 and is a fund which originally provided for public lectures for the citizens of Boston. The school, which was founded in 1903, is funded by the Lowell Institute and located on MIT's campus.

Today the school is provided with \$31,000 annually from the Lowell Institute, \$10,000 from tuition, fees, and profits from the Lowell Institute Broadcasting Company and \$35,000

from MIT. The money from MIT is used primarily to pay salaries and employee benefits.

The instructors include some outside instructors but are mainly professors and graduate students from MIT.

The school does not award degrees and therefore is not accredited and cannot accept Welfare or V.A. trainees.

The students are usually young adults employed full time as technicians who want to improve present skills or learn new skills for career advancement. There is an open admission policy and the only requirement is a high school diploma, although some courses require a background in electronics.

In the Fall of '73 there were 13 minority students and 7

women students out of a total of 83 students. In the spring of '74 there were 18 minority students and 15 women students out of a total of 116.

Better than 70% of the students complete the courses they take. This percentage is extremely high for a night school. Wedlock noted that Lowell school students are usually concerned with the practical aspects of technology; they want to find solutions, whereas MIT students are more interested in theory than application.

The Lowell School will accept MIT students who are interested in the more practical applications of modern technology, but the cost of these courses are not covered by MIT tuition.

The Harvard Law Forum presents JANE FONDA speaking at 3:00 PM on November 8th in the Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, at Harvard Law School. Tickets \$1.50 in advance at Holyoke Center, or \$2.00 at the door. For more information, contact the Forum at 495-4417.

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MIT 'doing nothing' about Boston busing

(Continued from page 1)

several faculty members signed an ad in the Boston Globe supporting desegregation. All in all I've talked to a great number of individuals who want to help."

Menand guessed that one of the reasons for the lack of organized action of statements is that "people aren't quite sure as speaking from MIT what help we could give."

"MIT doesn't own any land in Boston, we have no faculty members living near the troubled areas; we're just not directly involved. That doesn't mean we're not concerned nor that we don't want to help, but any statement by MIT as such would just be gratuitous."

Menand said that one of the ways the Institute could help would be to provide tutors for those missing school due to the busing troubles.

Mass transit getting higher priority now

(Continued from page 1)

future development of a national transportation and public policy plan quite possible, according to Gambacinni. Today the public transportation industry still lacks long term (20-30 year) planning.

Future development of mass transportation systems must minimize concentration on technical problems and concentrate on institutional and public planning problems, according to Gambacinni.

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Commons blocks Lobdell use

(Continued from page 1)

plan, people are getting in there later, if at all, and are paying more for it," she asserted, "so much more that the annual additional cost would be about \$4,000. If Commons and SCC events want to share the place, the money has to come from somewhere."

According to Wooton and other committee members, the overall problem was aggravated by the fact that the SCC did not know that the dining service planned to use Lobdell for its new meal plan.

"They didn't tell us," she said. "They didn't ask us. The first we knew of this was at the beginning of September, and it came as somewhat of a shock."

Wooton pointed out, however, that the cooks' strike did help to alleviate the problem to some extent.

"The strike came at the right time for us," she stated. "With all Commons in Walker, we could still have some events in Lobdell. With the cooks back to

work we really can't have any."

Assistant Dining Service Director Arthur Beals said no firm commitment had been made yet, but said alternatives to the present situation had been advanced.

"I really think that there are no obvious solutions," Beals said. "There have been some proposals put on the table, but nothing very definitive."

Wooton, on the other hand, said that it had been proposed that the weekend Commons plan be moved to Baker, MacGregor, Walker, or even to Twenty

Chimneys.

"Baker is our first choice," she said, "but the house administration seems pretty cool to the idea. Right now, we're also checking into the possibility of using MacGregor."

The Dining Service and the SCC have already met twice to discuss the issue, and will meet again today. Although plans for accommodation are possible, Wooton considers them unlikely.

"I really don't think there can be any solution," she said, "until the committee sees week-end Commons out of Lobdell."

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Affirmative Action falls short of goals

(Continued from page 1)

ser stated. "They'd like us to change the Affirmative Action plan to bring in professional women." He cited budgetary and pool size problems as limitations and added, "We're not doing as well as we'd like to."

The largest MIT department, The Department of Electrical Engineering, is having some success in hiring women, according to Professor David Epstein, one of the EE Department's Equal Employment Representatives. There are presently three EE women professors, one less than the July 1975 goal, and a black faculty member was just obtained, reaching another goal. Epstein noted that Professor of Electrical Engineering Mildred S. Dresselhaus has been invaluable in contacting and attracting women to the department.

Among the problems mentioned most often in fulfilling the Institute's objectives is that numbers do not accurately indicate the amount of effort used to locate prospective employees who turned down offers. In an effort to increase the long-range employment pool, most departments are now making an effort to attract more minority and women students and sub-faculty academic employees.

Garrison, commenting on the present plan, said it is "well written" but its "success is dependent upon the contribution that the total Institute community gives." She expressed satisfaction for the overall effort, attributing much of the success to the February 1974 reorganization of the Personnel Department. As Mathematics Chairman Hoffman put it, "We've got it in the right gear."

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THE TECH ARTS SECTION

Long Live The Who

by Neal Vitale

Odds & Sods — The Who (Track)

This is not a new Who record; what it is is a collection (put together by Who bassist John Entwistle) of old songs never before included on any album, outtakes from earlier records, and unreleased cuts that had been slated for different projects. Which is not to say that *Odds & Sods* is a money-making compilation of second-rate material; it certainly isn't. The truth may be that the Who are trying to finish off a contract with Track/MCA Records, and this sort of album is a perfect solution; the question is raised, though, assuming that premise, of why these specific songs were chosen. An easier record to assemble might well have been a *Meaty, Beaty, Big and Bouncy Volume II*, consisting of singles like "Relay," "Join Together," and the phenomenal "Let's See Action," plus old B-sides like "Heaven and Hell," "Dogs," and "Baby Don't You Do It," and any other similarly unavailable memorabilia.

But such is not what *Odds & Sods* is all about; it is a remarkable tribute to the Who that such a collection of admitted odds and ends is as good as it is. And it is very good. Chronologically, the numbers begin with the first Who record, "I'm the Face," written by one Peter Meaden in a most blues-derived fashion back in 1964. The jump is then four years to the '68 attempt at an American Cancer Society anti-smoking jingle, called "Little Billy," which is very typical of the Who's era of "Happy Jack"-esque light pop.

1971, the time past *Tommy* and the first ruminations during the recording of *Who's Next* about Townshend's ultimately abortive *LifeHouse* film project, is represented by three tunes, two of which are the best tracks off *Odds & Sods*. The "insidious horror of excess" is the theme of the weakest of the trio, "Too Much Of Anything," and, though the song is good, it serves little past clarification of just what *LifeHouse* might have been all about. "Pure and Easy" and "The Naked Eye" are great, however; the first has reared before, both on Townshend's solo record *Who Came First* and in "The Song Is Over" from *Who's Next*, but the band's version is devastating and definitive. "The Naked Eye," supposedly built around a live riff and which was never released on a planned EP, foreshadows some of the storyline of *Quadrophenia*'s self-analysis and combines Townshend's writing and the whole group's performance at a brilliant peak.

"Long Live Rock" is a 1973 song that briefly surfaced in *That'll Be The Day*, a movie about fifties rock in England and starring David Essex, Ringo Starr, and Keith Moon; it's fairly anthem-like, and Townshend in the liner notes says that it

deals both with an idea he had for a "history" of the Who and with the bases of *Quadrophenia*. It grates a bit, though, and a song like Slade's "Cum On Feel The Noize" would probably make a better rock anthem.

The rest of *Odds & Sods* is copyrighted 1974, though some of the numbers trace back much further. "Glow Girl" spins a variation from *Tommy* with lines of "It's a girl, Mrs. Walker, it's a girl;" "Put the Money Down" and "Faith In Something Bigger" are adequate, if undistinguished, Who; and "Now I'm a Farmer" is a rather rough tune from the era of "Dogs" and "The Seeker" with an amazing vocal done by Keith Moon on the word "gourds."

And the last of the recent tunes is the only John Entwistle track on *Odds & Sods*, a typically bizarre number about being on the road, called "Postcard." The horns and "local color" are a nice touch, and the overall style is reminiscent of British loonies Syd Barrett and Kevin Ayers.

Certainly, *Odds & Sods* will not satisfy any burning desires among Who fanatics seeking new Who; what the album does provide is yet another dimension to the background of one of England's, if not the world's, oldest, most successful, and most talented rock bands.

"Rock is dead — long live rock."

Lenny Bruce

by Cheryl Allen

From one joke to another, from one bust to the next, and finally from one high until the last, Lenny Bruce was tossed and twirled through that madman's dance called life. But what was that incredible driving force, that incomprehensible push or desire that gave Lenny the strength to stand up in front of crowds, in fact in front of the world, and proclaim in his own hilarious fashion that they were all full of shit. Unfortunately, his dance is over and we'll never know for sure; however, there is much insight to be gained from Julian Barry's play, *Lenny*, which opened last Tuesday night at the Charles Playhouse.

Since Lenny was so often misunderstood, Barry doesn't dare tread that shaky tightrope and explain that perplexing man to us. He leaves that task to the viewer. It is our duty to pull what we can from the play in order to formulate our own opinions. This Barry does in a most admirable way.

To begin with, most of the lines in the play are the words of Lenny Bruce himself. Obviously this adds to the enjoyment factor for what could be more entertaining than to use Lenny's own scripts for the numerous comedy routines. With Marty Brill, a good comedian in his own right, playing the title role, the audience could barely control its mirth.

Classical things Stephen Owades

Although Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony did give magnificent performances of Schoenberg's *Violin Concerto* and *Gurrelieder* last summer at Tanglewood, we have not had the massive onslaught of Schoenberg's music that a centennial celebration usually brings forth. This is likely due to the "intellectualism" and "dissonance" with which many people associate Schoenberg. David Epstein chose a program for the MIT Symphony Orchestra's first concert of the season (last Saturday night in Kresge) designed to illuminate Schoenberg's concern for tradition, and the concert was dedicated to his memory. The program consisted of Schoenberg's transcription of Bach's *St. Anne Prelude and Fugue*, his *Theme and Variations* (Opus 43b), and Brahms' *Violin Concerto* with Rosemary Harbison as soloist.

A very useful method for analyzing Bach fugues involves the use of multi-colored highlighters in the score. Schoenberg's transcription of the *St. Anne Prelude and Fugue* may be seen as an auditory version of the same technique. Many things, such as two themes overlapping in one voice, are clarified by the instrumentation that he used. Though the goals differ markedly from those of Stokowski ("If Bach had had the resources of the modern symphony orchestra available to him, this is what he would have written..."), the end result is a similarly sensuous sonic experience. The *St. Anne* transcription is a treacherous piece to play because the texture often exposes individual instruments, and it must be said that some of the solo playing was distinctly flawed. That aside, the sheer sound of the orchestra and of the piece was gorgeous, and it made one wonder why this transcription is not more often heard.

Schoenberg's *Theme and Variations* is considered by some to be an inferior

work. Composers and analysts who built their admiration for Schoenberg on what they felt to be his uncompromising use of the twelve-tone technique were offended by his "backsliding" into tonality in this piece, written for a concert band in its original form (Opus 43a). Nonetheless, it is a fascinating piece to listen to, and another gorgeous sonic experience. (Schoenberg's masterful use of the orchestra is too often overlooked by those in search of other aspects of his music.) Again, fine playing from the group as a whole, with some flawed solo work.

The Brahms *Violin Concerto* is justly one of the most popular of all violin concerti. Its location on this program inevitably encouraged comparisons with the Schoenberg pieces, and indeed Schoenberg and Brahms shared a deep interest in the music of the past and in underlying structure. As usual with David Epstein's performances, his concern for structure was equally evident and manifested itself in tempi that fit into a careful plan. To my ears, the extremely slow pace of the last movement, (marked in the score "Allegro giocoso, ma non troppo vivace"), did not quite work; perhaps this is only because I am accustomed to a much faster tempo here from recordings such as Heifetz/Reiner and Stern/Ormandy. Rosemary Harbison's sound was big enough to carry even through the loudest orchestral tutti, though her tone was sometimes a little strident as a result. Some of the rapid double-stopped passages also exposed some faulty intonation, but the accuracy with which she negotiated the difficult triple- and quadruple-stops was most impressive.

If I had some qualms about the evening's performance, particularly in the Brahms, they should not take away from the impressive effect of the whole concert. The sound of the orchestra is better than ever, and will no doubt improve even more as the players get more used to working together later in the season.

The MIT Chamber Players made their debut in Kresge on Wednesday, October 23. The Chamber Players are a select group of individuals chosen for their musicianship and technical proficiency, and their playing is in a high level indeed. I was unfortunately unable to hear the concert on the 23rd (I was out of town that night), but the dress rehearsal I did hear was evidence of both fine instrumental playing from all concerned and careful thought about interpretation from the group and its director, Marcus Thompson. The Chamber Players' future concerts are highly recommended.

The playhouse literally rocked with laughter.

However, on a more somber note, we also hear Lenny as he speaks of himself and the world around him. Even though he is honest, astute, and sometimes painfully touching, his words are still inadequate. Sometimes he blames anti-Semitism, sometimes Victorian prudery, most of the time he seems somewhat unsure of what the real causes are.

Secondly, Barry never detaches Lenny from his environment. We hear flashes of what is happening in the outside world, and see how it subtly affects Lenny. We see the musicians come down from their platform to get high and joke with Lenny. Always we view Lenny in contact with his audience, having a drink with an admirer, asking for help in remembering where he left off when he was just too high on cocaine to remember for himself. Barry perpetually portrays Lenny as a whole, not a lot of splintered fragments that give delusions of reality.

These two techniques give us the ability to view Lenny objectively. Instead of being thrust into the maddening dance ourselves, bombarded with emotions and illusions, leaving us just as confused as though it were our own life, we are allowed to sit back, omnisciently, and analyze that jigsaw puzzle of a man. We can do this without too much worry whether what we are hearing is reputable

evidence for analysis or not, for they are Lenny's own words and one can't get much closer to the truth than that.

The production of the play was also commendable, especially the casting. The choice of Marty Brill for Lenny was superb. A comedian himself, costarring on the Dick Van Dyke show and also holding the record for the most appearances on the Johnny Carson Show (42), Brill was incredibly adept at personifying the role. He embodied the man so completely in his mannerisms, wit, etc., that it was difficult to keep in mind that it was Brill and not Lenny on stage.

Aside from Brill's excellent performance, notable jobs were done by many of the supporting actresses and actors. Ann McCurry, who played the stripper who was at times his lover, at times his wife, and at other times just a good friend fit the part remarkably well. She was sexier and certainly more curvaceous than most strippers I've ever seen. Moreover when the part demanded more depth she provided it skillfully. Also mentionable were the performances of Mary Small and Sid Ben-Zali.

Although at this point I am sorely tempted to close with my interpretations of Lenny Bruce, I fear that I too would be treading a shaky tightrope. I can only urge you to go to see the play (for reservations, call 426-8600) and make your own conclusions.



The Who, circa 1964

Soccer ties one of three

By Glenn Brownstein
MIT's varsity soccer team ran its record to 1-9-1 last week, tying Boston College and losing to Springfield and Tufts. The BC and Tufts games also counted toward the standings of the Greater Boston League, in which the Engineers finished last this year with an 0-3-1 mark.

MIT played one of its best games this year against Boston College, tying the Eagles 1-1 on BC's artificial turf. Engineer captain Ray Marotta '75 scored MIT's only goal on a penalty kick thirteen minutes into the game to give the Engineers a 1-0 lead.

MIT controlled first-half play, relying on hustle and anticipation to head off BC drives and set up the Engineer offense. BC's difficulties could be traced to too little movement and too much passing, as the Eagles exhibited good ball control but could not get their offense moving.

In the second half, though, MIT's offense stalled, and BC got a number of excellent shots at Engineer goalie Charlie Sommer '76. The Eagles finally evened the score at the fifteen-minute mark, when inner John Weedon headed in a Mike Perry corner kick.

Although BC completely outplayed MIT in the final twenty minutes, the Engineer fullback line of Greg Hunter '76, Dave Fett '77, and Fred Faller '77 played very well, preventing the Eagles from getting the game-winning goal.

MIT had less success with New England's top small-college team, Springfield, however, as the Indians tallied a late first-half goal and added two more early in the second period to top the Engineers, 3-1.

Springfield, despite outshooting the Engineers by an astonishing 25-3 margin in the first half, could not score until

the forty-one minute mark due to excellent goaltending by Sommer (18 first-half saves) and skillful work by the pressured MIT defense.

In the second half, the MIT offense, which had done very little earlier in the game, came alive and got a couple of good chances inside before Springfield broke the game open on two goals within a five-minute span of the period.

Fred Tsuchiya '76 finally scored for MIT with ten minutes remaining in the game, as his twenty-yarder deflected off one of three players standing ten yards in front of the goal, changed direction and trickled by the stunned Springfield goalie.

Last Tuesday at Tufts, MIT suffered its worst defeat so far of the season, dropping a disastrous 6-1 decision to the Jumbos.

Tufts, an excellent passing

team, broke through the Engineer defense time and time again in the early moments of the game, opening the scoring at 14:50 on a beautiful head just past Sommer's reach. Ten minutes later, the Jumbos scored on a corner kick, only to have MIT's Lampros Fatsis '77 retaliate ten seconds later, as two passes after the kickoff led to a long shot that the Tufts goalie overran, allowing Fatsis to come in and head the ball into the net.

After that goal, however, the embarrassed Jumbos bounced back to take over the play and overwhelm MIT, scoring thirty seconds from halftime and then adding three more in the second half as the demoralized Engineers could not organize any kind of an attack.

The Engineers will attempt to end their very disappointing year on a high note, as they take on the Coast Guard at Briggs Field in the season finale Saturday at 2:00.

Final IM football standings:

A league	W	L
LCA 'A'	5	1
SAE 'A'	4	2
BSU	3	3
FIJI-East Campus	0	6
B1 league	W	L
Baker Trojans	5	0
SAE 'B'	4	1
BTP	2	3
LCA 'B4'	1	4
Senior House/Grad	1	4
B2 league	W	L
Chemical Eng.	4	1
Ashdown	3	2
PDT 'B'	2	3
SPE	2	3
Metallurgy	1	4
B3 league	W	L
DU	5	0
Sloan	3	2
DTD	2	3
PLP	2	3
TC	2	3

B4 league	W	L
Sigma Chi	4	1
Plumbers	4	1
ZBT	2	3
Trojans	1	4
Tang	0	5
C1 league	W	L
Bexley	5	0
FIJI 'C'	3	2
Inorganic Chem	1	4
AEPi	1	4
C2 league	W	L
Fenway House	5	0
Theta Xi	3	2
Jarbongo's Raiders	2	3
MacGregor 'C'	1	4
Conner 3	0	5

Sports

sporting notices

Team entries for this year's IM cross-country meet, to be held on Sunday, November 10 at 11:00 am are due in the IM Managers' Office, W32-121 by 5:00pm tomorrow. Individual entries will be accepted until ten minutes before the starting time. Awards will be given to the winning team as well as to the first 15 male and the top five female finishers.

The 1974 fall IM cycling meet will be held Saturday, November 9, at a location just east of Belmont. Registration forms should be returned to the IM Managers' Office, W32-121, by 5:00pm Friday, but late registration

will be accepted at the starting point of the race.

There will be a meeting of the Women's Athletic Council, open to the public, tonight at 7:30 in the conference room at duPont.

The IM wrestling tournament will be held Saturday, November 16, in the duPont Wrestling Room. Team rosters for the tournament are due in the IM Managers' Office, W32-121, by 5:00pm on Monday, November 11. All teams are urged to send a representative to the seeding meeting, which will be held at 8:00pm on Tuesday, November 12 at SAE, 484 Beacon Street, Boston.

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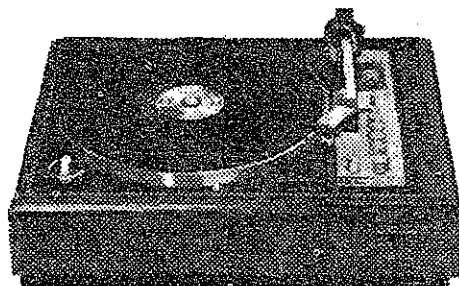


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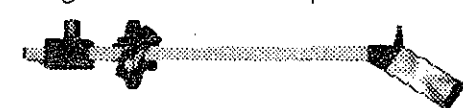


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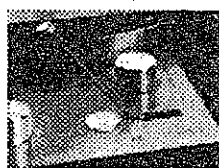
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How the 810 QX protects records and cartridge stylus assembly.



Tone arm descent is viscous-damped in automatic operation and also when using the manual cue and pause control, for gentle contact with record surface. Platter rubber mat protects records during play and cushions discs during automatic drop. Automatic spindle uses umbrella-type suspension, without outboard balance arm. Stub spindle rotates with record to prevent distortion of center hole.

Stylus setdown adjustment prevents stylus damage if dropped outside of entry groove range. Tracking pressure adjustable down to 0.25 grams for newest lightweight cartridges for minimum record

wear. Stylus brush whisks dust off stylus between plays. Lock automatically secures tone arm to prevent damage to stylus from accidental movement. Stylus wear meter records accumulated stylus use in hours. Knowing when

to replace a worn stylus protects your records.

How the 810 QX provides convenient operation in any desired mode.

After touching a single feather-weight button, the 810 QX can either: play a stack of records, shutting off after the last one; play a single record and shut off; or play a single record, and repeat it indefinitely until you stop it.

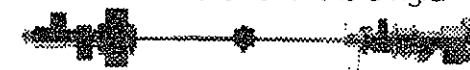


Manual operation uses a single button to start the motor,

and the cue control to lower the stylus.

How the 810 QX operates quietly, emitting no sound that can intrude on the music.

The 810 QX uses a unique sequential cam drive mechanism. It is a rigid



precision assembly that replaces the plumber's nightmare of rotating eccentric plates and interlocking gears that other changers use. Unlike other changers, there are no light metal stampings that can go out of alignment and make a lot of noise, from being carried, bumped, or just from use.

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McDONALD